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than he could command without these valuable lists. It will also enable the student doing research work in English history to find his material without waste of time in laborious search through the library shelves.

DAVID S. MUZZEY

THE ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOL
NEW YORK

Commercial Geography. By ALBERT PERRY BRIGHAM. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1911. Pp. xvi+469. \$1.30.

Mr. Brigham writes from a full mind; he knows his subject in an exceptionally complete and thorough manner. Consequently mistakes are few and only accidental, and the questions to be raised are of his judgment in selection and his manner of presentation.

His plan is to devote one hundred and ten pages to an introduction. Herein he describes the wheat, cotton, cattle, iron, and coal industries, and discusses the principles of commercial geography. Then follows (pp. 111-286) a discussion of the United States, after which (pp. 287-448) come descriptions of the other countries of the world. The aim is to assign to foreign countries a space in accordance rather with their importance to the United States than with their intrinsic significance (p. iii). Few, however, will agree that two-thirds of a page is enough for Japan; and the whole treatment of eastern Asia should be expanded. Otherwise the proportions seem to follow with justice the aim of the author.

Mr. Brigham has a good conception of the various factors affecting commercial geography. Natural conditions are given the primary place, but the human factor and inherited training are recognized, as in the accounts of England and of France, and in the case of Australia the social organization is described. Such references to population, however, are not consistently made, and so comparisons are difficult. Failure to mention the Negro and the French Canadian, in the comparatively long accounts of the United States and Canada, seems strange. Practically no attempt is made to treat "specialties" of commerce, such as the art products of Italy, and, while there are some exceptions, the emphasis seems a little too heavily laid on the cruder products.

The illustrations are admirable in their choice and clearness of reproduction. Particularly good are the illustrative maps, most of which seem to have been made especially for this volume. The style is not an easy one. The sentence: "Canada has the advantage of short degrees of longitude in her more northern position, and thus offers a shorter route between Europe and the Orient," even if the students grasp its meaning, leads to an artificial mode of thought. There are few errors, but from the table on p. 108 Maine is omitted.

In many respects this is the best book that has yet appeared in its field. It is far removed from those aggregations of innumerable facts which for a time were the only texts available for the study. It is a book, however, which needs a good teacher, both because of the system of arrangement and from the fact that it should be used with supplementary material. Lists of references should have accompanied it. In conclusion, this review is not made so long as the importance of the work might demand, because the book is one which every teacher of the subject should examine for himself, and should have in his school library, even if it be not used as the textbook.

CARL RUSSELL FISH

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN